The Argus

And Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering Record.

VOL. 1. RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883. NO. 4.

The Argus

And Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering Record

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RAT PORTAGE.
Adamson & Rankin, Bankers and Gold Brokers. Collections made. Drafts issued on Winnipeg, Toronto and New York. Mining Stocks bought and sold.

NOTICES.

Rainy Lake Lumber Co
(LIMITED.)

Public notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Rainy Lake Lumber Company (limited) will be held at the Company's offices, Rat Portage, District of Keewatin, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1883, for the election of directors, and to deal generally with the Company's affairs.
WM. BUCKINGHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated, August 23rd, 1883.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that

Parties Found on Islands or Lands

IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Issued by the Crown to and held by the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

WILL BE PROSECUTED

Unless they have authority from the undersigned.
JOHN MATHER, Manager.
Keewatin Mills, Sept. 1883.

HOTELS.

The Queen's

RAT PORTAGE,
Lake of the Woods.

THE PALACE HOTEL!

THE GREAT
SUMMER RESORT

This hotel is situated on Main street, and commands a fine view of the Bay. It is a new hotel, plastered and thoroughly fitted up from ground to roof.
The "Queen's" is especially suitable for the accommodation of tourists and visitors, and every preparation is being made for their comfort and convenience.
The "Queen's" cannot be excelled in the Northwest.
A more beautiful summer resort than Rat Portage cannot be found in which to spend the summer months, nor a better hotel than the "Queen's at which to put up.
The "Queen's" has a 'bus connecting with every train for the convenience of its guests.

JAMES GORE,
Proprietor.

Rideout House

RAT PORTAGE,
The Great Summer Resort

This commodious hotel has lately changed hands and been fitted up in first-class style with all the latest modern conveniences.

THE BEST TABLE IN THE NORTHWEST
CHOICEST BRANDS
Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

Strict attention paid to the comfort of guests.

WATT & FLAGER,
Proprietors.
THOS. SUTLIFFE, Manager.

The A1 Hotel

THE
LAKE VIEW HOUSE!

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered and plastered, and is now open for the convenience of the public.
The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars will always be kept.
Best House in the Portage for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Board by the Day or Week.

DUCHAIN & DREWRY
PROPRIETORS.

VERMILLION HOTEL.

MR. GEORGE DERBY
Has opened a first-class hotel at Vermillion near the Station, where he has good accommodation for the travelling public.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS
Are prepared for all trains east and west.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO ARE
Van Buskirk, Sewell & Seaton?

Thompson & Palmer,

BUTCHERS
—AND—
PROVISION MERCHANTS

Beg to notify the public that they have made arrangements for receiving cattle, sheep and pigs, as live stock during the season. The first instalment of live stock has bee[n r]eceived, and the firm are in receipt of fresh m[e]at daily.

—BEAR IN MIND—

FRESH MEAT DAILY

At Thompson & Palmer's!

Leave your order and it will be punctually attended to.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE LITTLE BLACK TEAPOT.

I

When the sky darkens down on a cold winter's day;
When we long for the sunshine to come and to stay;
When the angry winds rage, and down from each cloud
Comes the drift that envelops all things in a shroud—
To warm me and cheer me I have something at hand,
In the little black teapot that smokes on the stand.

II

And this teapot, though tiny, is handsome and bright,
With its mate, the small creamer, gold-bordered and white;
Then the sugar dish having its handle a bird,
And it makes as shrill whistling as boy ever heard.
And "Forget-me-not:" this is its golden command,
Both to me and the teapot that smokes on the stand.

III

While a pile of cream crackers suffices for lunch—
I've no longing for wines—am a stranger to punch;
And I never am called on for bills at the bar,
So my credit is good and my paper at par,
When I thirst I've a beverage ready at hand,
In the little black teapot that smokes on the stand.

IV

Let them pile on their silver, their service of plate;
Let them sit at Delmonico's table in state;
Let them quaff at the capital Europe's rich wines,
And wring the life-blood from the foreigner's vines;
I'm content—while I envy no lord in the land—
With the little black teapot that smokes on the stand.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

ELECTION MEETINGS.

Truthful James' Gathering.

Miller's meeting held in Garfield Hall last Friday evening was well attended. H. H. Bailey, occupied the chair. Miller, Gillespie, Greenway, Norquay and Killam occupied chairs on the stage. The chairman limited the speakers to 20 minutes each. Enright here announced that he had retired from the contest. Miller began by expressing his sympathy for the people here in their desperate struggle with the boundary question, and stated that if elected he would have the whole matter settled at once. He told the story of Jane Connor and the carving knife and the Royal Exchange hotel in Winnipeg, and denied that he had prosecuted the girl because she was a papist. He denied that Norquay was secretly opposed to him, and called on the Premier to substantiate his statement. He denied that Sir John A. Macdonald wished him defeated, and read the following telegram from Ottawa to the Hon. J. A. Miller. "I heartily wish you every success in your contest in Varennes. Signed, John A. Macdonald.' He would support the Norquay administration.

Mr. Gillespie on rising said he did not think either Mr. Miller or himself, if elected, could do anything towards a settlement of a question that had been standing open so long. They were not here to-night to discuss that question, but to consult the people on their requirements and the best means of satisfying them. He referred to his knowledge of the country and the electors, and pledged himself, if elected, to work for their best interest, and would support any measure for the general good, whether brought forward by Norquay or the opposition.

Hon. Norquay exceeded his allotted time discussing the boundary line from his point of view, and inveighing against the Government of Ontario, denied the civil jurisdiction of Ontario, and said Ontario flaunts her wealth in the face of you, the electors, for the purpose of influencing your votes, and ended by saying "We must know whether this is Ontario or Manitoba, and before long bring the matter to an issue through a scheme of my own but which I have not had time to put into execution. He hoped the voters would support Mr Miller.

Mr. Greenway M.P.P. said he was pleased to meet the people of Rat Portage, pleased to find them not the blood-thirsty lot of ruffians they had been represented in certain Winnipeg papers which he had read. He was sorry to see the hon. gentleman present endeavoring to catch voters by misrepresentation. The people of Manitoba would be glad to acquire this country were they in a position to assume the responsibility involved in its government, but we are bankrupt; deficits are piling up year after year, $95,000 last year alone. Norquay had not faithfully represented the requirements to the Premier at Ottawa, "if you have anything to give us, we want you; but if you expect anything from us in our beggarly condition, we have it not." Norquay advocated provincial rights, and is now trying to provoke a quarrel with rich, powerful Ontario, who is endeavoring to maintain the rights of her province. On the other hand, he should conciliate the sister Province and have her assistance when the struggle comes, which now threatens Manitoba.

Norquay again spoke in French, after which he spoke in reply to Mr. Greenway.

Mr. Killam called attention to Norquay's remarks in French, which surprised him. Norquay had said that Manitoba had two hundred and forty thousand dollars to her credit. He should bear in mind that this sum is merely the liability upon which Manitoba had been allowed to draw interest at five per cent from the Dominion Government from the date of confederation. It must be remembered that when Manitoba drew this she decreased her capital and consequently her annual income.

Mr. Miller made the closing harangue. He said he came before the electors as a blue Tory, and that Ontario did not want to test the boundary question and preferred to allow her constables to go to Manitoba jails and her officials to revel in luxury. Ontario was not prepared to back her officials; she was afraid to do so and would be always.

Shields and his guerillas were present all through the ceremonies and did their level best at chorus.

Mr. Hardy's Meeting.

The largest and most respectable meeting ever held in Rat Portage took place in the Ontario Court room last Tuesday evening. The room was filled to overflowing. In the corner of the room were assembled LaRiviere, Gough, Dawson, Jumbo Johnston, and some of the "small fry" including Rideout, Weidman, Brydon and Shield's guerillas, who made good use of their lungs and hoofs all through the meeting. Mr. Holmes, Reeve, was elected to the chair. Mr. Hardy advanced amidst the deafening plaudits of the audience and expressed his pleasure at meeting the people of this portion of the Province for the first time. From reports he had of this portion of the country from the Mail and other Tory papers he was pleased to find that Rat Portage is the enterprizing prospering place it is. The Mowat Government would do for Rat Portage and the country in the vicinity, what they had done for other portions of Algoma in the way of roads, bridges, and local improvements generally. This was not promised, as stated by our opponents, in view of the votes to be obtained in the coming election; the people had already had an evidence of the intentions of the Government in the improvements of the streets of the town, and this will be followed at the request of the people by further grants for improvements. Since the year 1867, in the district of Algoma, for public improvements, the Government had expended $506,104. Mr. Hardy referred to Mr. Dawson as a lusty defender of the Mowat Government up to 1879, and stated that he had always claimed this portion of the district as a portion of Ontario. Mr. Dawson represents you as a portion of Ontario and yet is prepared to hand you over to the tender mercies of the bankrupt Province of Manitoba, which has been made bankrupt by the companions and confederates of Mr. Dawson, who are always prepared to sacrifice the public to personal interests. Mr. Dawson, with his henchman, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Johnston had followed him from one end of the district to the other. Yet he was single handed and was not at all afraid to meet the whole party. Ontario will be pleased to help Rat Portage, and the best expression she can give of her approval of Ontario's exertions here will be at the polls.

Mr. Dawson in his usual canary voice tackled his hobby, the boundary question, and got himself mixed.

Mr. Gough followed in a "serio-comic-negro-[illegible] and ungentlemanly. He attacked personally every body from Mr. Mowat to the electors present, and read a number of extracts from the Mail to prove that the Ontario Government was over extravagant. Mr. Gough spoke for an hour and a half, and was loudly applauded by the guerrillas.

Mr. Hardy followed, and in a quiet, humorous manner, to use one of Mr. Gaugh's expressions, literally tore him up the back in a reply, occupying about thirty minutes.

Cheers were given for Mowat, Hardy, Lyon, Plummer and the Queen.

The Wednesday Evening Meetings.

MR. GILLESPIE'S MEETING.

A large and influential gathering of citizens and voters met in Hilliard's Hall on Wednesday evening at the request of Mr. James Gillespie. Mr. Holmes Reeve, was called to the chair and expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of his friends. He did not expect it as Mr. Miller and his friends had openly stated that they would ignore any meeting of Mr. Gillespie's and to show that they were in earnest were holding a meeting this evening in Garfield Hall.

Mr. Gillespie said he came before the electors, not as attorney general, expecting a large salary for services to be rendered the Government, but only as one of themselves, a working man. He had been through the riding and found that his old friends east and west, recalled the time when he herded cattle over contracts 14 and 15 in order to give them a change from pork and beans, and he had no doubt would prove themselves such on Friday next. Mr. Greenway laid bare the condition of the finances of Manitoba, and warned the electors that if they decided on throwing themseles on Manitoba they would experience only the neglect they already had had from that Province, which is in a beggarly condition of want and not capable of meeting the requirements of her administration of justice alone.

Mr. Martin, of Portage la Prairie, spoke eloquently and stated a few facts regarding the misgovernment of Manitoba. His speech was good and well received.

Judge Ryan followed in a magnificent speech, principally dealing with the boundary question. He drew a vivid picture of the condition of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, financially and governmentally, and referred in most eulogistic terms to the reputation and abilities of the Hon. Mr. Hardy, who left this evening for Winnipeg.

Mr. Conklin followed in one of his pretty little speeches, which was well received by the assembly, and Mr. Greenway, in conclusion, said that the government of Manitoba, not satisfied with kidnapping citizens from time to time in box cars and otherwise, now found it necessary to send the field battery to coerce them into voting as Mr. Miller desired. The people of Rat Portage are not endowed with the necessary amount of common sense to direct their own actions or judge for themselves, but must, at the mouth of the cannon, be directed by the government of which Mr. Miller is attorney-general.

MR. LYON'S MEETING

at Keewatin was well attended. Mr. Patullo addressed the meeting at length in the interests of Mr. Lyon, and was followed by several residents of Keewatin, who thoroughly endorsed the speaker's views. Mr. Plummer's friends were prominent by their absence. They appear to be diffident about appearing in public with an opposition. Cheers were given for Lyon, Patullo and the Queen.

MR. MILLER'S MEETING

in Garfield Hall was sparcely attended and was addressed in French and English by Mr. LaRiviere. Mr. Truthful James stated a lot of things that did not go down with his own party. He dealt at length with the boundary question and made a number of misstatements which he pretended to bear out by referring to Mail extracts pasted to the leaves of an old blue book. Many of his own Conservative friends left in disgust and expressed themselves freely outside the Hall.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Prince of Wales is said to owe $5,000,000.

The Crown Prince of Servia has entered the army as a private.

The Rev. Mr. Newman Hall still hopes to visit the United States.

The Count de Chambord left 400,000 francs to the fund of "Peter's pence."

Louise and Lorne are to give a grand ball at Rideau Hall before their departure in October.

Sir George Nares writes to the Times that he thinks there are still hopes for the Greely party.

Mr. A. G. Killim has been selected as candidate of the local Government for Westmoreland County, N. B.

Henry Ward Beecher has not pleased people in California by his outspoken opinions on the Chinese question.

The Emperor William inaugurated the grand German army manœuvres on Saturday by a review of the fourth army corps.

The petition against the return of Mr. Balfour (Liberal) for South Essex in the Ontario Legislature has been withdrawn.

Prof. Schilling took his own daughter as model for the great statue of Germania to be unveiled next month by the Emperor.

George C. Milne, the ex-clergyman of Chicago, has returned from Europe and is organizing a dramatic company to play in the West.

The failure is reported of Storrer, Bolster & Co., wholesale dry goods, Portland, Me., with nominal assets at $350,000 and liabilities $250,000.

The imports in New York for last week were $7,601,000; since January 1st $327,916,000, against $362,318,000 in the same period of 1882.

The peanut crop in Virginia is reported a failure in consequence of the drouth. Not more than a fourth of a full crop will [illegible] 1,350,000 [illegible]

M. Damala, Sarah Bernhardt's husband, is disgusted with soldiering and has procured his discharge. He will return to the stage—but not to Sarah.

A new American beauty, Miss Winslow, has appeared at Hamburg, and it is said has already attracted the admiring attention of the Prince of Wales.

The consecration of Rev. Father Patrick Riordan as coadjutor Bishop to the Archbishop of San Francisco, took place at St. James' Cathedral, Chicago, on Saturday.

The U. S. warship "Powhattan" has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., to investigate the causes of the disturbances between the American and Newfoundland fishermen.

The birthday of Gen. Diaz was celebrated in Mexico on Saturday with great enthusiasm. The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Mexico began the same night.

The Bulgarian Assembly was opened last week. Prince Alexander said his sole aim would always be to promote the greatness and independence of Bulgaria and the happiness of his subjects.

A rumor that Mr. Gladstone has consented to accept a peerage during or at the close of the next parliamentary session, is in circulation and finds many believers among the well-informed.

The cure of Cayna, Peru, caused the assassination of Morales, Governor of Huanico, whose head was paraded through the streets, the body mutilated and dragged into the fields as food for dogs.

The Manitoba, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific have issued a joint circular reducing the classifications of chairs in rough, knocked down and tied in bundles, from double first class to first class rates.

The following circular has been issued to trainmen on the C. P. R.: "In future the use of all intoxicating liquors, either on or off duty, is strictly prohibited. Any violation of this order shall be severely dealt with."

Bettes, the Liberal petitioner in the Muskoka, Ontario, election case, has abandoned his claim to the seat. Fauquier, Conservative, the unseated and disqualified candidate, has appealed from the judges' finding.

It is learned from New York that General Bonache, chief of the vanguard of Cuba Libero, who has been attempting to organize a filibustering expedition in the United States, finding that he was being followed and all his actions watched, has started for Jamaica.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a luncheon to a number of distinguished Americans. Among the guests were ex-Postmaster-General James, ex-Mayor Grace, Governor McCarmic, and J. M. Francis, Minister to Portugal. The Lady Mayoress conducted the guests through the Mansion House.

Croatian railroad laborers near Pesth engaged in a riot. Sixteen were arrested. The disturbances on the Banat frontier are subsiding. Kenuz, a well-known agitator has been arrested. In a conflict between the military and the people at Kostainicza, Croila, many persons were killed and wounded.

The North German Gazette has published the confiscated letters belonging to Deputy Antoine. The Liberals are indignant and will probably offer an interpellation in the Reichstag regarding the matter. The Gazette accuses the London Times of craftily sowing dissension between France and Germany by persistent distortion of facts.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.		
Winnipeg	Leave	7 00 a.m
Rat Portage	Arrive	12 35 p.m
"	Leave	1 25 p.m
Port Arthur	Arrive	7 30 a.m
GOING WEST.		
Port Arthur	Leave	7 25 p.m
Rat Portage	Arrive	1 25 p.m
"	Leave	1 55 p.m
Winnipeg	Arrive	8 00 p.m

The Argus

AND

Northwestern Ontario Mining and Lumbering RECORD.

RAT PORTAGE, FRIDAY, SEP. 28, 1883

THE ISSUE TO-DAY.

This evening will tell of the will of the electors in the important matter of the representation of the county of Varennes in the parliament of Manitoba. In a recent speech in Birmingham, John Bright speaking from long experience, says that "elections are a great penalty which we pay for free government and for parliamentary authority." This implies that the exercise of electoral rights in Great Britian is not without its trials, yea, tribulations; and as the inheritors of English freedom, we can also claim, or complain, that we have not escaped the "penalty," that the attendant evils we have been made to feel, and that, alas! they do not decrease as we advance in years or develope in worldly prosperity. At no time in the history of Canada has our parliamentary system been subjected to greater trial not even in the olden time, when physical revolt was openly contended for, when men valued life only as Washington had valued it—as a means of securing the blessings of national freedom for their posterity. Confederation was resorted to as a remedy for irritating evils begat of a previous Union. But has it proved a correction is full? Indeed, no. In fact there is no real Confederation, no oneness as to things which make national character and national peace. British Columbia's demands have been preposterously selfish, have forced the Federal Government into a railway project so expensive, so dishonest, so much out of proportion to the needs and means of a population of less than four millions, that our most thoughtful men look to final results with more than alarm.

The Maritime Provinces gave us a Tupper!

"A name never uttered but with curses and jeers."

And Quebec, from having been a burden financially, exacting year by year money grants enormously beyond its contributions to the common exchequer has become simply a bold robber,—demands to control Ontario to an extent that endangers her very existence as an independent Province.

The election now pending involves the question—Is this state of affairs to continue? That Norquay's government is in sympathy with that of Ottawa, and is beggared and belittled accordingly is not denied. Miller's candidature has the sanction and warm encouragement of Sir John A. Macdonald. We have heard the telegram to that effect publicly read. Miller, with leaden-headed acuteness so proclaimed himself the nominee, the tool, of a man who controlled himself by French Canadian jealousies, keeps Manitoba a bankrupt beggar at his door. Manitoba, with resources now admired and talked of the world over, is literally unable to pay her daily expenses,—her lands, her mines, her waters, her large customs receipts, being controlled by Sir John A. Macdonald, he being governed by the Langevins, Mousseaus, and others of like calibre and sympathies. It is to relieve our country from such an incubus that we heartily commend to the suffrages of our fellow-countrymen Mr. James Gillespie as candidate for Varennes, and Mr. R. A. Lyon for the Ontario District of Algoma. Both are men of honest record, designs and intentions. They appear at the call, and are encouraged by the support, not of a foul brood of professional contractors, the burden of every government and the curse of the present, but at the urgent solicitations of an injured people, seeking redress and future protection by fair and constitutional means, and anxious above all, that the Dominion of Canada should require purity of administration, freedom from the canker of internal jealousies, strength and stability of character, such as to render it worthy of Great Britain's respect, and fit to be one day her ally in the work of promoting the world's happiness.

Electors! vote promptly, early, and boldly for Lyon and Gillespie, and thus merit the blessings of your country.

Mr. Norquay said on Friday night that his Government had a surplus of $240,000. It is true he only said it in French, sotto voce as it were—but Mr. Killam detected him and exposed the glaring—shall we say dishonest? misstatement. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this wonderful "surplus" consists of debentures raised by the City of Brandon! The Norquay Government simply "legalized" these debentures, and were thereby enabled to raise sufficient funds to build the—as yet unbuilt—Court House, the site for which Mr. Norquay was, we believe, recently chosen by Mr. Norquay on behalf not so much of his Government as the people of Brandon who will have to foot the bill.

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT SAFE.

One of the electioneering devices of the Plummer-Manitoba party in the present contest in Algoma is the publication of a fly-sheet falsifying the election returns at the Ontario general elections last February. The purpose of this circular is of course to induce the electors of Algoma to believe that the Mowat government's majority in the new legislature is so narrow as to make its tenure of office uncertain, and thereby catch the votes of those electors who prefer to be on the winning side. But the figures published in this fly-sheet are false and unfounded, although even by them, the Mowat government is shown to have a majority of at least seven. The correct returns are as follows:

REFORM.	CONSERVATIVE.
Young,	Dennison,
Hardy,	Hammell,
Fraser,	Monk,
Gillies,	Ross,
O'Connor.	McGhee,
McLaughlin,	Broder,
Cascaden,	Brereton,
Balfour,	Ermatinger,
Rayside,	White,
Baxter,	Robillard,
J. M. Gibson,	Wilmot,
Sills,	French,
T. Gibson,	Lauder,
Ross,	Creighton.
Bishop,	Blythe,
McCraney,	Kearns.
Graham,	Hudson.
Pardee,	Wood,
Caldwell,	Clancy,
Neelon,	Metcalfe,
Mackenzie,	Merrick,
Waters,	Preston,
Harcourt,	Roe,
Freeman,	Meredith,
Ferris,	Johnston,
Gould,	Fauquier.
Dryden,	Morgan,
Mowat,	Mulholland,
Crooks,	Baskerville.
Chisholm,	Hess,
Ballantyne.	Carnegie,
Blezard,	McKay,
Hagar,	Kerr,
Hart,	Morris.
Murray,	H. E. Clarke,
Dowling,	Fell,
Drury,	Gray.—37.
Phelps,	
McIntyre,	INDEPENDENT.
Snider,	Lees.—1.
Masters.	
Morin,	
McKim,	
C. Clarke,	
Laidlaw,	
McMahon.	
Awrey,	
Badgerow.	
Widdifield.—49.	

TOTAL.

Reformers	49
Conservatives	37
Independent	1
Reform Majority	12

This gives a clear majority of 12 to the Government, and the result of the election court trials is almost certain to increase it, so that the Government is not likely to meet the new House with a smaller majority than 15. This is quite as large as it was from 1875 to 1879, and is entirely adequate to ensure the Government's position for the next four years. Under these circumstances the electors of Algoma are not likely to perpetuate the palpable folly of placing themselves in opposition to the Government of the day, and the more so because of the circumstance that the material interests and future prosperity of Algoma are just now indentical with and largely dependent upon the permanency of that Government and the carrying out of its policy in north-western Ontario.

On the contrary the electors of Algoma will, to-day, record their votes for themselves, their own interests, and the interests of Ontario, by casting their ballots for R. A. Lyon, the independent Government candidate.

A CORRUPT ACT.

The Winnipeg organ of the Manitoba moribund Government made the following announcement early in the week:

"A deputation from Rat Portage waited upon the Local Government last week and asked for a grant for roads and bridges in Rat Portage and vicinity. The Government decided to vote $500 for expenditure in the town, with Mr. T. A. Gadbois as commissioner; and another $500 for the outsidelocality, E. M. Rideout and Dr. Scovil, commissioners."

This may account for the organ's assertion that Mr. Gillespie's defeat was now assured by at least 200 votes. That journal, for weeks past proclaimed the fact that the election of its pet the ex-Judge and now Attorney-General, was certain. A contemporary pertinently asks:

"If Mr. Miller is so sure of being elected was it necessary for the Local Government to take the action described in yesterday's Times. The Local Government could not be quite as confident as the Times affects to be of his election. Or, perhaps, it is in anticipation of the results of these grants that our neighbor feels so "solid" as to Mr. Miller's chances. If so, what sort of an idea has it of the morals of the Rat Portage voters! The people of that constituency had better take note of the fact that the Government, Mr. Miller, and the Times believe them to be purchasable by a paltry grant of one thousand dollars out of the Treasury.

In a recent article in the Journal of Commerce Sir Francis Hincks disposes of one of the expressions which are always on the lips of the Norquay parrots. They say that Sir Francis Hincks once pubilcly admitted that all doubtful points were decided against Ontario by the arbitrators. Sir Francis has over and over again explained that the expression here used had no reference to doubts felt by the arbitrators themselves. It had special reference to one or two points connected with the location of the western boundary, and the conflicting opinions of others respecting them. The arbitrators had no doubts in their own minds as to where the boundary should be fixed, and they were, moreover, as regards the western boundary, unanimous.

NORQUAY'S EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Both Messrs. Norquay and Miller pay a very poor compliment to the intelligence of Rat Portagers in pretending that they, of their own notion, can bring about an immediate settlement of the boundary question. What the wonderful scheme is which the Hon. John has not yet had time to formulate, but which is to fix the whole business—presumably in favor of his contention—we have, of course, no means of conjecturing, but it is quite safe to say beforehand that it partakes largely of the chimerical, even though it be suggested by the principal of the firm for which he is acting as an agent. Neither the Dominion, Manitoba nor all the other Provinces combined, can settle this question without Ontario's full concurrence. She is now in possession of her own territory, awarded to her by competent arbitrators. Those arbitrators were approved by both the Federal and Provincial Governments, and in accordance with all known precedents, national and individual, their decision should have been ratified without regard to any changes, political or otherwise, occurring in either Government. A knowledge of this fact, aided to the further knowledge that the question is not one for a legal decision, the Imperial Privy Council even could only adjudicate on it as a board of arbitrators—has impelled the Ontario Government to enter boldly on the duty of organizing and developing the territory properly belonging to their Province. Ontario will continue to hold this territory, no matter what process may be arrayed against her. It is her's and she cannot be ejected from it by either principals or agents; and a little more provocation may induce her to order intruders off it. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and there are indications that that point may soon be reached. If Mr. Norquay and his wretched following attempt to interfere with the work of organization which Ontario is now carrying out and which in the shape of courts, municipalities, offices, &c., she proposes to extend and maintain in full and complete efficiency.

Before interfering further it this direction Mr. Norquay and his Master will do well to ponder on the present political situation and calculate the results of a possible conflict. We do not think the people of Manitoba—if consulted to-morrow—would endorse the recent action of the Norquay Government in this territory. They have no quarrel with Ontario and no desire for a further extension of a domain, a portion of which—Southern Manitoba—has enough of fertile but unoccupied land to accommodate all the immigration that may be expected from Europe for the next quarter of a century. What the Manitobans want and what they ought [illegible] relief from land and railway monopolies inflicted upon the Province by Federal legislation; unrestricted railway communication and the control of all public lands by their own Government. Mr. Norquay has assuredly enough to occupy him at home without seeking to embroil himself with a sister Province on a question foreign to the interests of his own.

On the other hand Sir John Macdonald is not at this moment in a position to endanger the fabric of Confederation by entering into anything like an internecine war at Rat Portage. He cannot be ignorant that the first shot fired in anger in this territory would not only break up his Government, but go a good way towards disentegrating the Provinces now banded together in a Federal compact. Already there ate indications not to be mistaken that his course in employing the Norquay Government to fight that of Ontario at Rat Portage has alienated the most respectable Conservatives in Ontario who have hitherto followed his lead. And not a few of Meredith's following in the Local House will find themselves compelled next session to declare that this territory belongs to Ontario, and that Norquay has no business here; in fact that his mere presence constitutes, to use his own words, "a meddlesome interference." Under the circumstances then, we do not think either Mr. Norquay, Mr. Miller, or even Sir John Macdonald are in a position to bring about a settlement of the boundary question adverse to the interests of Ontario; and we have no hesitation in stigmatising the utterances of the former gentleman pointing to such a settlement as mere bunkum, started to raise the drooping spirits of the crowd of sycophants and wire-pullers who are yelping at their heels because through doing so they hope to be enabled to continue for a while a course of robbery and spoilation in Ontario's territory,

Sir Francis Hincks repudiates this definition of his function as a member of the Boundary Commission, and he has so much the best of the argument that one can easily understand his using such language as this:—

"The more the Mail writes on the boundary question the better we are pleased, for he never fails to damage the cause which he has undertaken to defend, and we are only surprised that he has not been induced to drop the subject."

Sir Francis does not manifest any indignation at the imputation cast on his own honor, but he writes in strong terms of the insult cast upon his associate, Chief Justice Harrison, of whom he says:—

"We doubt if any one who respects the memory of Chief Justice Harrison will thank the Mail for this vindication of him by distinguishing between his functions as a Judge and as an arbitrator, the plain meaning of which is that, as an arbitrator, he gave an award against the principles of equity, which he would have deserved blame for if given by him as a judge."

THE TIMBER LIMIT JOB.

In our last, reference was made to a huge timber limit steal from Ontario by the Dominion Premier and one of his colleagues, Hon. Mr. Costigan, who was acting ostensibly for Mr. R. J. Short of Winnipeg. The transaction throughout is a most scandalous one. It however is but in keeping with the innumerable hazy transactions which has marked the career of the Chieftain of the corrupting angels for the last quarter of a century. The Tories, finding the expose made to be a very damaging and unanswerable one, are endeavoring to find loop holes out of which to extricate the leader of the party from this savory job. All sorts of subterfuges are resorted to. Some of the organs assert that the name of R. J. Short is a typographical error. The Globe effectually disposes of these illusions thus:

"It is improbable that the same error could be repeated over a score of times. In all cases the letters are signed by John Costigan and "R. J. Short," his partner, showing that the story about there being two Shorts is utterly worthless. The organs are looking for a loophole where there is none. Why was not this defence set up when the matter was referred to in May last? Perhaps Mr. Costigan was above asking favors for his partner, but he was neither afraid nor ashamed to ask them for himself, as witness his lengthy telegram from Winnipeg to Sir John Macdonald—said telegram being, of course, paid for by the Government. It was a crime for Mr. Blake to introduce Mr. Moore to Mr. Mackenzie, but the Tory organs see nothing wrong in Mr. Costigan as Minister of Island Revenue demanding from another Department favors for his excellent friend Major Lewis. The correspondence brought down, and the discussion of the subject so far shows:

1. That the Federal Government have been granting to their favorites permits to cut timber on land which even the Tory organs contend belongs to Ontario. Sir John Macdonald has no more right to grant permits to cut timber at Whitefish Bay than he has to take fees for lumber cut in the county of Renfrew.

2. Mr. John Costigan both as a member of Parliament and a Minister of the Crown, used his position to procure for himself and his friends authority to cut timber on Ontario territory. The Citizen says the Messrs. Short are Reformers. That does not help Mr. Costigan. Probably they knew that being Reformers they would have no chance of obtaining permits from Sir John Macdonald on their own account, and hence Mr. Costigan, or some other Tory permit broker, had to be utilized. Nobody blames Mr. Short, Mr. P. J. Brown, or any other lumberman for using the influence of Tory Ministers or members of Parliament, especially when such influence is to be obtained cheaply. The attempted defence of Mr. Costigan has made his offences appear greater. He should be saved from his friends, if, indeed, he has any in the Tory party. If the demands of Messrs. Short and Lewis were just and reasonable, they should have been complied with, without Mr. Costigan's interference.

The following correspondence tells the whole story. Its perusal in this district at the present time will be of much interest to our readers:

WINNIPEG, 27th Sept., 1881.

Sir,—We beg leave to apply for permission to cut railway timber for the Southwestern Railway Company, on the islands in the Lake of the Woods which lie south of Mr. Mather's limit in Whitefish Bay. Parties are cutting for the Canadian Pacific Railway on the main shore of said Bay, and we may trust we may be allowed to cut on the island of that bay.

We have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

JOHN COSTIGAN.
R. J. SHORT.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

From Winnipeg, Man., to Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

OTTAWA, 12th Oct., 1881.

Have purchased some ties on Lake of the Woods to fill my contract with Manitoba Southwestern Railway Company for 25,000 ties to be delivered this month, and a like quantity next month. Can I have permission to cut balance of said contract next to Mather's limit at Pipestone, Lake of the Woods? Just heard my men are ordered off ground by instruction from your Department. Surely I may claim your favorable consideration in this case. Unless your wire me favorable reply I will fail in my contract.

JOHN COSTIGAN.

By telegraph from Winnipeg, Man., to Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

WINNIPEG, 7th Oct., 1881.

John Costigan and R. J. Short have applied for license to cut railway timber on island in Lake of the Woods for Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company, and need the ties, and I hope you will grant them license.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WINNIPEG, 22nd December, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a deposit receipt for $275.50, bearing 20 per cent, dues on permit A. 33, on limit West Shore of Whitefish Bay, issued to John Costigan and R. J. Short.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

E. F. STEPHENSON, For Crown Timber Agent,
Surveyor-General, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 28th Oct., 1881.

Sir,—As the islands in Whitefish Bay of the Lake of the Woods, on which we asked permission to cut railway timber, appeared to be included in a lease to the Keewatin Lumbering Company, we beg leave now to ask permission to cut 50,000 ties on that part of the main shore of the aforesaid bay which lies five miles north and five miles south of limits held by the aforesaid company, on west shore of Whitefish Bay, said permit to have a depth of three miles back from the shore.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants.

JOHN COSTIGAN,
R. J. SHORT.

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, 20th May, 1882.

Sir,—Mr. J. R. Short, of Winnipeg, contractor for the C. P. Railway, applied on the 6th of Feb., 1882, for a permit to cut 40,000 ties and 1,000 piles on a berth of 50 square miles, described as follows:—Ten miles along Sabaskong Bay a depth of five miles.

On the 24th ultimo a permit was granted for the above application, as the permit did not justify the amount of ground applied for. On learning this Mr. Costigan, who is acting for Mr. Short, added to the application a permit to cut 4,000,000 feet B. M., of dimension timber. What Mr. Costigan now wishes is that Mr. Short should have a permit to cover the above quantities, and the ground to be described as set forth in Mr. Short's letter of the 6th July.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. RYLEY, Clerk of Timber.
Lindsay Russell, Dept. Min. of Interior.

Mr. Macpherson rules that permit for 1,000,000 feet of lumber be granted, and that if more is required it may be applied for. G. R.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF ADVERSITY.

Taking one consideration with another, the lot of a candidate in Truthful James's position is not a happy one. As the world goes we believe James has some pretensions to respectability. Everybody knows that he is truthful, and that is a quality not to be despised in these days, when grave dissertations are written about the growing disregard for the sanctity of an oath. He is, moreover, credited with having conscientiousness very largely developed, and like mine Uncle Toby his nature is said to be so very sympathetic that he would not hurt a fly but rather lift the window sash and let him go! If, recently, he has done anything to discredit so reputable a character, it must be ascribed—not to himself—for he really has pretensions to respectability—but to the dreadful people with whom his political exigencies compel for the time being to associate. He does not like one of them;—that is well known; no man is more thoroughly cognizant of the fact that he is going to be beaten because of his more than questionable surroundings, but he continues his work with them in the forlorn hope that luck, or some more potent influence may, at the last moment, come to his aid and enable him to throw off, once and for all, the odoriferous crew who are fighting for him. Did we say "for him"? we correct ourselves—not for him, or for any principle involved, but for their own precious interests in the shape of land grabbing and timber stealing—interests which may be extended and consolidated by the election of candidates opposed to Ontario's rights in this territory. It was at the bidding of these people this "friends" they call themselves) that decent Ontario citizens were kidnapped and sent into jail at Winnipeg. He only did it to please "his future supporters" and not because his instinct told him it was right or politic or legal. As for himself he would not hurt a hair of the (Ontario men's) heads—not he! He would let them off their bail to-morrow—for he knows they were illegally removed even as the two Ontario constables now in Winnipeg jail are unjustly detained, and he knows the proceedings will have to be quashed in any event,—but he would like to have some assurance that his doing so, now, would help his election to the extent of securing his return—then, he would make a virtue of necessity and liberate prisoners and bail at once! Guileless creature! How gracious and condescending he can be when he has a purpose to serve and that purpose the compassing of his election and the supplanting of Norquay in the Premiership. The electors do not see these things in the same light, however, and it is said that he has so far realized this fact that communications have already been had with a view of appointing the present member for Baie St. Paul to a Government office and so opening that somewhat close constituency for the rejected of Varennes! In after years when he muses on the mutability of human affairs he will probably reflect that there is such a thing as "being instant in season" and that he exemplified it to the full when he accompanied Premier Norquay to Rat Portage and advised that doughty magnate to imprison and deport Ontario citizens from a territory to which his Province has no shadow of a claim.

The Times would have us believe that the ordering out of the Field Battery to Rat Portage was prompted by the fear of outrages at the hands of Ontario constables. We are told that they have concocted a scheme to capture the Algoma ballot box and prevent the ballots being counted. Then four Magistrates reported that there was likely to be a row, and so the Battery was ordered out. The whole story is entirely too fishy. The presence of the Field Battery in Rat Portage is simply meant as a show of strength on the Manitoba and Dominion Governments' side, and is one of the "human devices" so obnoxious to our neighbor's soul. And in order to gain if possible a slight political advantage, the Government, no doubt at the instance of Mr. Miller himself, stoops to insult the Rat Portage community. The people of the district should hold Mr. Miller responsible for this.—Manitoba Free Press.

The Globe says that there are still some Norquayites who maintain that even if the district around Rat Portage belongs to Ontario, the lands, timber, and minerals belong to the Dominion because they were still the property of the Indians at Confederation. In answer to this contention it may be remarked (1) that even if it were true that would be no reason for withholding from Ontario her right to administer the territory as she does other districts to which there is an Indian title; (2) that these lands, not having been "reserves" at the time of Confederation, are in a different position from all other Indian lands in the Province; (3) that Ontario's interest in these land is a matter to be settled by a legal tribunal while such a tribunal cannot decide where her boundary is, and therefore the question of Indian title has no connection with the boundary dispute. Those who raise it are simply trying to mislead by a side issue.

It has been resolved to establish a free public library at Brandon.

HIGH-HANDED ACT.

The Military Called Out

And Arrive at Rat Portage to Coerce the Electors.

The people of this town have to-day to behold the spectacle of the arrival in their midst of an armed force. They come ostensibly for the purpose of preserving the peace. Representations are said to have been made to the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba by magistrates Brereton, McCarty, Rideout and Bailey that a breach of the peace was likely to take place, and acting under authority vested in them by Manitoba Statutes they have resorted to this mode of forcing the electors to vote for the Attorney-General of that Province. No language used can be too strong in censuring the action of the coterie named. Humiliating indeed, must be the feeling of every elector in this town to witness an armed sensor over him, for the Winnipeg Field Battery is here for no other purpose than that of interfering with the electors in their rights and priviliges—the birthright of every Briton—that of exercising his franchise at the polls. Col. Kennedy and the officers commanding the military, as well as the men, are blameless in the matter. They are but obeying the commands of their superiors. It is deplorable that even a suspicion should be cast upon our citizens not being able to govern themselves as civilized beings. What other town, without a semblance of a cause, would submit to such military dictatorship as is proposed in this instance? We very much mistake the feeling of our people if they do not to-day resent, in the most unmistakable manner, by their votes at the polls, the dastardly attempt on the part of the authorities of Manitoba to coerce them at the point of the bayonet. Canadians are supposed to be freemen, and it has been our boast that to be under the ægis of the British Crown was a right that protected Britons wherever they might roam. This act of tyranny leaves doubt as to whether we are yet elevated much beyond that of Russian serfdom. The action of the people of this district all through this campaign, thus far, has been of the most orderly and intelligent character, and nothing has occurred, nor likely to happen, to warrant such an unprecedented action as the calling upon military interference.

As will be seen by a letter in another column the Hon. Mr. Hardy, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, while in Winnipeg on Wednesday evening, entered a solemn protest on behalf of the people and Government of Ontario, against the dispatch of troops to this town. We are certain that his sentiments will be re-echoed by the voice of the electorate to-day. It is to be hoped that this will be the last occasion—as it is the first—in the history of Confederation, on which the assistance of the military will be called into requisition by a few unwise and injudicious men, and that the power so easily exercised by designing rings will be removed from the Statute books of any Province. The power is one that should only be exercised in the case of actual riot and then only with the consent of the Governor-General.

Col. Kennedy was interviewed by one of the Winnipeg papers on the subject and in addition to relating the circumstances which called for his issuing the following order, gave other particulars, which are given below:—

"Do you expect any trouble, Colonel, at the Portage," asked the reporter.

"Oh, no; but I think it as well that some military should be there. You see, no matter how feeling may run as regards Manitoba or Ontario rights there, no one can deny the right of the Dominion militia to preserve the peace. We are not going to take our field guns with us, as under almost any similar circumstances they would not be required."

THE London Advertiser:—"It seems that Messrs Shields and Macdonald have had illegally and improperly granted them an extensive timber limit within the boundaries of Ontario. It is well known that within Ontario, timber limits must be put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder. The Dominion Ministers have secretly arranged to grant an extensive limit within the awarded boundaries of the Province to this precious pair that served Sir John with so much discredit to themselves in the Muskoka election. They are now getting their reward. Not under the guise of a railway contract, but out of the natural revenues of this Province. We trust that this sale will be disregarded; that the Government of Mr. Mowat will put the limit up for sale at public auction, and there are plenty of lumbermen who will be found to bid a reasonable sum and who will take care that Messrs. Shields & Co. will not be allowed to get off their plunder."

—It is estimated that during the season of 1883, 946 miles of road will be constructed by the Canadian Pacific. This, it is said, will make a record without parallel in the history of railway building. The total number of miles completed is 1,902, and the number of miles under construction 334.

Argus Eyes.

COMMISSIONER PATTULLO returned to town on Monday accompanied by the Provincial Secretary.

HON A. S. HARDY, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, arrived in town on Monday and is stopping at the Queens.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, passed through to Winnipeg on Monday, also R. Fuller, Hamilton, and J. A. Fraser, of the Railway Age.

THE new dining car placed on the eastern division of the C. P. R., under the direction of Mr. R. B. Harstone, is pronounced by those who have gone over the line a decided success.

The first number of the Rat Portage Argus is to hand, it is a spicy little sheet, well printed on good paper, and from the tone and vigor of its editorials and the extent of its advertising patronage we should judge it to merit and to be receiving a proper welcome.—Chatham Banner.

JOHN SHIELDS appears to have dropped his famous libel suit since the Muskoka revelations. Mr. Cotton, one of the parties served with a writ, in a letter to an Ottawa Journal, says he will apply to the courts for the dismissal of the action, unless Shields proceeds with the trial. It looks very much as if the frozen whiskey distributor had merely engaged in a little bit of blow—a fitting sequel to the Tory "blow out" in Muskoka.

URSA MAJOR—A big 500lb. bear was killed on the track last week just below Rat Portage, and the carcass was at once purchased by our enterprising butchers, Messrs Kobold Bros., who quickly disposed of it. Ex-Judge Miller was early in the field to purchase the grease and seemed quite astonished if not disappointed that he was not charged more than 20 cents a pound for the quantity purchased. It is astonishing how liberal some candidates get towards the near approach of election day.

WHILE the east bound freight on the C. P. R. was passing Hawk Lake on Monday last, one of the passengers named James Phillips, fell over the embankment about thirty feet high, severely cutting his face and bruising his shoulder. It was thought at first that he was killed, but he came too shortly after being extricated from the rocks, one of which rolled on his head. His injuries are nothing serious. Phillips is building culverts on the C.P.R. between Rossland and Hawk Lake.

DEVOTIONAL—Mr. J. J. Macdonald, one of the ex-Section B. contractors, has presented an elegant chandelier valued at $80 to the Rev. Father Baudin for the use of the new Roman Catholic Church on Prospect Hill. It has also been very oppertunely discovered by Mr. Macdonald that the contractors owed $80 to the Rev. Father Macomb on account of lumber furnished but not used for the old church building. This sum has been placed to Father Baudin's credit for church purposes. Of course there is not the slightest connection between these voluntary gifts—for both are gifts—and the pendency of the Provincial elections.

MR. WM. SKEAD, fuel and tie agent of of the C. P. R., and Mr. R. C. Fraser, timber inspector, have just returned to Winnipeg from a visit to Lake Winnipeg, where they have been looking after a tow of 8,000 ties that have just arrived at Selkirk from the Brokenhead River. Some 30,000 ties were taken out on that stream during the past winter, and they were being rafted down the river to Lake Winnipeg, and towed thence by the steamer Ogema across Lake Winnipeg and up the Red River to Selkirk. There is a sand-bar at the mouth of the Brokenhead and another at the mouth of the Red River that prove betimes a serious obstacle to navigation. There was also a severe storm on Lake Winnipeg on Wednesday last, that threatened serious consequences to the first tow, but the Ogema weathered it successfully and brought her tow save into port on Saturday night. The manufacture of ties for the C. P. R. has not been the least important feature in connection with this great railway enterprise, when it is known that 2,500,000 ties were made last winter and 2,000,000 the year before, not to speak of the piles, bridge timber and wood.

HEROISM OF AN INDIAN WOMAN ON RAINY RIVER.

On the morning of the 14th inst., Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Pierce—two Indian women with the former's three children, attempted to cross the Rainy River about two miles east of Lyon's farm in a bark canoe. The wind was blowing up the river fiercely against the current, causing a heavy swell and rendering canoe navigation dangerous. When about half way across, the front of the canoe gave way, the water rushed in and the frail craft became a floating wreck. Mrs. Pierce went down and was drowned. Mrs. Wilson clung to the canoe and the children. The youngest child which was only a few months old was in an Indian cradle, but as the latter was not laced in the child soon became detached and was lost. The woman succeeded in placing the eldest child, a girl—on the top of the wrecked canoe, and taking the next (a boy) in her arm, swam for an adjacent Island but, on reaching the shore, the boy to all appearance, was dead. She placed him on the bank and swam back to the canoe to save the girl she had left behind. On reached it she found the child had been washed off, but she discovered her whereabouts, brought her to the surface of the water and holding her with one hand and the canoe with the other they floated down the river until driven ashore on a bend. From fatigue and exhaustion she almost fainted, and it was some time before she had sufficiently recovered to examine the body of the little girl she had brought ashore, who was found to be dead. Supposing all were drowned except herself she became almost frantic and ran to the nearest house to tell her lamentable tale. Although the people could not fully understand what she said they knew from her manner that something distressing had occurred and proceeded with her to the place of the calamity, where they found that Sutherland's lumbermen had discovered the boy on the shore of the island, had used every means in their power to restore him to life and had succeeded in doing so. The body of Mrs. Pierce was found floating down the river, and was picked up by Capt. Coskrie who conveyed it to the Indian village of Manito where it was buried. The people on the river treated the bereaved woman with great kindness and attention and made a search for the body of the child but did not succeed in finding it. However, on Sunday morning the body was washed ashore near the residence of Mr. Shortreed who kindly provided a coffin and buried the remains beside the little girl on the bank of the river.

The Fire Brigade at Brandon has been re-organized with Capt. Thomas Wastie, formerly of London, Ont., as chief.

PRESBYTERIAN CONCERT.

On Monday evening a very successful soiree and concert was held in connection with the opening of the new Presbyterian Church here. An excellent supper was served in the Ontario Court House, after which the doors of the new church were thrown open for the concert which followed. The church was soon filled to overflowing and at a few minutes after eight o'clock the pastor Rev. Mr. Tibb who occupied the chair, delivered the opening address. Then followed a very pleasing programme of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with recitations, readings and extemporaneous addresses. The feature of the musical portion of the programme was the superb rendering of Millard's beautiful song "Under the Daisies" by Mrs. R. M. Robertson. Besides having an absolutety pure soprano voice of marvellous sweetness, power and compass. Mrs. Robertson has the rare faculty of giving to every line she sings a dramatic force and pathos that makes her songs appeal to the soul as well as the ear. Her singing is as if deep earnest sentiment were subtly intoned to the most delicious of melodies. Such a near approach to perfection in method and technique is very rarely met with among amateurs, and it reflects the highest credit upon Mrs. Robertson's instructor (Mr. Sippi, of London, Ont.) Mrs. Robertson's voice appears to be singularly true and even in all registers it being especially noticable that she took her higbest and lowest notes with many swift intermediate cadences! with a rare facility that even a mocking-bird might envy. It is almost needless to add that the song was received with something more like an ovation than an ordinary encore. In responding she sang "Far Away" in the most charming manner. Mrs. Holmes sang "Bonnie Sweet Bessie the Maid ot Dundee" in very pleasing style, while Mrs. Halstead's singing of "The Bridge" was excellent. Mr. J. K. Brydon sang "A Warrior Bold," and in answer to a recall. "Maid of Athens." Messrs. Hinton and Bede of Keewatin, sang two excellent duets and, in answer to an encore, give "All's Well" in capital style. Mrs. Kobold of Rat Portage gave two recitations which pretty thoroughly astonished all who had not heard her before. It has been the fashion to say of every clever lady reader who comes out that she is nearly or quite as good as Mrs. Scott Siddons and in every instance the comparison has been most unfortunate for the ambitious aspirant who has thus had her wings scorched by being thrust into the blaze of glory which has long surrounded the great queen of dramatic readers. It now appears however that in this out-of-the-way, but celebrated town, a genuine and formidable rival of the greatest reader of the past two or three decades is rapidly advancing into notice and favor. This may no doubt seem to outsiders merely a phase of local pride and prejudice, but it only remains for Mrs. Kobold to show to the most cultivated audiences what she can do to secure from them equally flattering acknowledgments. Capt. Burden read the pretty legend entitled "The Pied Piper of Hamlin," and interesting addresses were delived by the Revs. Tibb, Halstead, Gordon, Silcox, and Mr. G. R. Pattullo. The entertainment was altogether a brilliant success.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The Servian Ministry having resigned, the King will return forthwith.

Mr. Charles Sproat, of Regina, has been appointed city engineer for Toronto.

Johannes Brahms, the composer, has left Vienna, and will in future reside at Wiesbaden.

The expenses of the Russian army for 1884 are estimated at 7,000,000 roubles in excess of 1883.

Jem Mace has challenged Sullivan for three matches of three, four and five rounds respectively.

Dr. Rice, late of Winnipeg, President of the Methodist Conference, will reside permanently in Toronto.

MOUSSEAU, Premier of Quebec, has been elected in Jacques Cartier. He has been returned by a majority of 70.

The Netherlands budget for 1884 estimates a deficit of 30,000,000 florins. A loan of 30,000,000 florins is proposed.

The Orangemen of Dungannon have taken possession of the town and an active part against the Parnell candidate.

The French Deputy Antoine, will bring action against the Berlin North German Gazette for publishing the letters seized at his house.

Col. Jenkinson, formerly Director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, has been appointed Chief Divisional Magistrate.

Seventy men left St. John, N. B. on Monday, to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway. They have been guaranteed six months' employment.

The preparations for the exhibition at St. John, N. B. are progressing satisfactorily. The entries number 1,625 and the computed articles exhibited will number 3,300.

A letter from Henry M. Stanley, the Afrivan explorer, has been read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he urges that Great Britain should claim a protectorate over the Congo country.

The Duke of Gothland, who is the youngest son of the King of Sweden, has gone on a scientific voyage round the world, to last one year and a half. The course is by way of Cape Horn, the Sandwich Islands and the coast of Asia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Provincial Exhibition being hel in Guelph this week is a great success. The entries in live stock, especially in cattle or horses, is far in excess of any previous year. The Exhibition was formally opened on Wednesday by His Honor Lieut. Governor Robinson. The day was chilly, but an immense throng of people were on the grounds.

THE Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1883 was brought to a satisfactory close on Friday last. There were over eleven thousand paid admissions, which was a better showing for the last day than was anticipated. The total receipts from admissions amount to $32,090.21, an increase of $1,690.31 over the receipts of last year. Of the total amount $587.50 was received on the 15th inst. from 11,758 school children at five cents a head. The number of persons who therefore visited the fair and paid for admission was 140,750, and if the complimentary tickets are taken into account, the gross attendance will be considerable over 150,000.

The Free Press: "When did the Legislature pass an appropriation to be devoted to the ostensible work of making improvements in the Disputed Territory? The Government must needs be perverting to this job some of the money voted for other purposes, and this job means simply the buying of votes for the new Attorney-General. What do the people of Manitoba think of the Government that will cooly take from the funds, already inadequate for their proper purposes, in order to help on the election of Mr. Miller!

CANNON AND ELECTIONS.

It appears that the Winnipeg Field Battery has been ordered to Rat Portage on Thursday, in order to be there on election day. This is, of course, done at the instance of the Local Government, whatever may have been the modus operandi immediately employed. The only reason that can be offered for this action is that the Government fear a disturbance on Friday. How, then, do the people of Rat Portage relish being told that they do not know enough to conduct themselves quietly on election day as well as on any other day? These Rat Portagers, say the Norquay Government, cannot be trusted; we must have field-pieces pointed at them to keep them quiet. This is an insult to the community, so great that we wonder at even the Manitoba Government displaying such fatuity. The electors should bear this insult in mind when Friday comes.—Winnipeg Free Press.

DESPERATE MEASURES.

The Winnipeg Sun says:—Notwithstanding all the whistling to keep up courage, by the Norquay party in Varennes, the straits to which they are driven, are evidenced in the item appended. Last night's issue of the local organ says: "A deputation from Rat Portage waited upon the Local Government last week and asked for a grant for roads and bridges in Rat Portage and vicinity. The Government decided to vote $500 for expenditure in the town, with T. A. Gadbois as commissioner; and another $500 for the outside locality, E. M. Rideout and Dr. Scovil commissioners." If this is not a bare-faced attempt to purchase the riding we should like to have bribery defined. The solicitude of the chief wire-pullers of the Selkirk Club is exhibited in a "private and confidential" circular to the members, which appeals for help to procure votes by personal service or "otherwise." Mr. Gillespie's friends had better keep a keen eye out for the "otherwise." It will likely be shipped in a trunk with straw wrappers al la John Shields." Here is the circular:

(PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.)

It having been decided at a meeting of the members of the Selkirk Club, held on the evening of the 20th inst., that some concerted effort should be made by the Club to assist the Conservative candidate at the approaching Provincial election for the constituency of Varennes, and that a circular should be forwarded to each member of the Club, asking for an assurance of personal assistance in the contest.

You are therefore requested without fail, to return this circular to the secretary ot the Club, stating what assistance you will be able to afford, whether in the procuring of votes, personal services or otherwise.

Please answer promptly, as, to be effectual, the aid asked for must be afforded without delay.

WALTER B. SHEPPARD,
Secretary.

Selkirk Club, Winnipeg, Sept. 20, 1883.

The first shipment of coal from the Northwestern Mining and Transportation Company, Woodworth's mine, was made Monday, west to Calgary, being the first intsalment of a one thousand ton contract they have made for that place, and the first native coal ever shipped west by rail in the Northwest.

THOSE GRANTS.

The Times offers a strange defence for the peculiar action of the Norquay Government in making grants to the Rat Portage district at this present juncture. It says: "Rat Portage has been a Manitoba municipality for close upon two years, and was entitled to a grant for organization purposes from the Local Treasury."

Why was the "grant for organization purposes" withheld for two years and then made, with so great a profession of interest in the "municipality," just on the eve of the election? There can, of course, be only one answer—bribery. The Times makes a still stranger assertion when it says:

"The Manitoba Government is simply doing its duty; Mr. Mowat, on the other hand, is clearly endeavoring to elect Mr. Lyon."

How could the Manitoba Government be said to be doing its duty when spending Manitoba money in a district which presumptively belongs to another Province—to which, at any rate, Manitoba has no claim at law, as admitted by the Times itself? If the Government were really about to expend this money in bona fide improvements they would be committing a grave wrong to Manitoba by taking this money out of her already depleted treasury in order to make with it political gain for themselves. The chances are, however, that there is no good faith in their talk about "improvements." If the money has been sent out for expenditure, it is almost certain to be fritted away in jobs so as to catch the most votes possible for the Government candidate, which would make the whole affair doubly an outrage on the Province. Lastly, there is another alternative—that the voting of the grants is only a pretence, and that nothing will ever be heard of the money hereafter. In any case, the action of the Government is reprehensible and smacks too strongly of open bribery.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A NOBLE temperance organization is the League of the Cross, London, and a grand convocation was that presided over lately by His Eminence Cardinal Manning, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The occasion was the annual fete of this Catholic total abstinence society. There are 145,000 members in London and 32 branches in different parts of the kingdom. Spirited speeches were made by delegates from Preston, Sheffield and Dublin. Father Moore represented the west end and Father Newman the east end of London. After the meeting there was a procession of the "Cardinal's Guards" on the grounds of the palace. It consisted of a parade of the various branches, with their bands playing and their banners flying. The whole formed a line over a half mile in length.

A movement is on foot to obtain the Fort Osborne property, together with a number of adjoining acres in the Government reserve, for a city park for Winnipeg.

At the recent meeting of the Manitoba Presbytery it was resolved to apply for a Synod for the North-West and a division of the Province and Territories into four distinct Presbyteries.

MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

THE MONARCH OF THE WEEKLIES.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA!

THREE MONTHS FREE.

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OF

$500-$200-$100.

THE MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS is just entering upon its Twelfth Year of publication. It has, therefore, been identified with the Great Northwest almost from the time it became a part of the Dominion.

During the whole of this period it has been an uncompromising advocate and defender of Northwest interests. Whatever was conducive to the welfare of the country, that the FREE PRESS has approved; whatever was inimical thereto, that the FREE PRESS has opposed—regardless of personal or party consequences.

In this respect the FREE PRESS will be in the future the same as in the past.

With every successive year improvements are introduced, wherever possible.

The Editorial articles of the FREE PRESS are universally admitted to be models of excellence. As a News-paper the FREE PRESS is now in the very fore-front.

Every issue contains all the Local, Provincial and Territorial News of the week; in the gathering and compilation of which there are employed a strong office staff and a perfect army of regular outside, trustworthy correspondents.

The FREE PRESS, through a liberal expenditure of money, has certain exclusive rights and privileges for securing Telegraphic News from other parts of Canada, the United States and the world generally, that enable it to present a better and fuller General News Budget than any other paper in the Northwest, and a week earlier than can be had through any outside paper.

The Commercial Department is a strong feature of the FREE PRESS, being one of the very best conducted by any newspaper in the world, receiving as it does the almost undivided time and attention of an editor, especially qualified for the work. All therein contained may be confidently accepted as the result of unremitting labor, uninfluenced by any consideration other than a desire to furnish readers with absolutely reliable information upon all Business Matters. Particular care is bestowed upon FARM PRODUCE QUOTATIONS, in both Home and Outside Markets. Those from the latter are received by wire immediately before going to press.

The Provincial Legislature is reported by expert shorthand writers; and during the sessions of the Dominion Parliament the FREE PRESS is continuously represented by one of its regular staff in the Press Gallery, whose duty it is to forward succinct reports of proceedings.

In securing Telegraphic News of various kinds, the FREE PRESS expends more money than any other paper in Canada.

The Miscellany is selected with the greatest possible care—the aim being to supply reading matter that shall interest every member of the household, and edify the reader.

"THE MONARCH OF THE WEEKLIES" is a designation to which the WEEKLY FREE PRESS is justly entitled, as it is a larger sheet and contains more reading matter than any other paper published in Canada.

TO DOUBLE THE PRESENT CIRCULATION, however, is the immediate ambition of the publishers of the FREE PRESS.

Very special inducements are, therefore, presented to become subscribers.

While the regular subscription price of the FREE PRESS is $2.50 per annum—and good value at that—for cash in advance payment for subscriptions of not less than one year, 20 per cent. discount is made—that is, $2.00 for one year.

As a further inducement, the FREE PRESS will be supplied the remainder of the current year FREE to subscribers who send in one year's subscription—that is to say, $2.00 (cash in advance) will pay for the FREE PRESS from any time hereafter till JANUARY 1st, 1885.

But, next to the excellent value to be obtained in the paper itself for the price paid, the greatest inducement of all to subscribe for the FREE PRESS at this time is the fact that the publishers have decided upon giving in Three Handsome CASH PRIZES of $500.00, $200.00 and $100.00 each, amongst their subscribers, the money ordinarily paid to canvassing agents at this season of the year.

The Prize Scheme is explained in a few words:—

The names of all subscribers to the WEEKLY FREE PRESS, upon the subscription list on the 15th day of January next, not in arrears, but paid in advance at that date, and whose last payments were for not less than a whole year, will be drawn by lot upon an absolutely fair and approved plan, so that the three prizes of $500.00, $200.00 and $100.00 shall be awarded to the three most fortunate subscribers. Immediately following the drawing the prizes will be paid, and the names of the winners, together with their addresses, published.

Here is a paper, universally admitted to be good value for its regular price of $2.50 per annum, to be obtained Fifteen Months for $2.00, and the chance of winning one of three Cash Prizes of $500.00, $200.00 and $100.00, given to every subscriber as a premium.

Remember this: The FREE PRESS is the paper that every farmer in Manitoba and the Territories should have. It is the paper to send to friends in all parts of the world. It is the paper to read to gain information about the Canadian Northwest.

Don't overlook the fact that those who subscribe the earliest get the most for their money, as Two Dollars (cash in advance) pays from the date of subscribing till the end of 1884.

N. B.—All present subscribers, who are in arrears for subscriptions, should take particular notice that in order to participate in the advantages offered they must pay up all arrears at the rate of $2.50 per annum, together with another whole year's subscription at $2.00.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE.

Enclose TWO DOLLARS in Registered Letter (writing name of Subscriber and Post Office very plainly) addressed to

"FREE PRESS,"
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY.

The following communication from Hon. Mr. Hardy appears in the Free Press of yesterday :—

To Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, Winnipeg.

SIR:—Upon my arrival here this evening from Rat Portage I am told that sixty men of the Winnipeg Field Battery with rifles are under orders to proceed to Rat Portage, under your command, on the 28th inst., the day upon which the Algoma election, as well as an election in the Manitoba electoral division of Rat Portage is to be held. I have passed the last two days in Rat Portage, and nothing has occurred directly or indirectly requiring the attendance of armed militia there, nor are there any indications that their services are likely to be required. There has been no riot nor other emergency calling for the intervention of an armed force, nor is it believed there are reasonable grounds for anticipating a riot or other disturbance, or that the civil authorities will be unable to preserve the peace. I therefore respectfully submit that nothing has occurred which justifies the calling out of the militia or the despatching them to Rat Portage.

There are in any case a sufficient number of police in the place to preserve order. The Government of Manitoba having no less than twenty-one there and nearly the same number are under officers of the Ontario Government. The policemen of both Governments are upon very friendly terms among themselves and with the citizens. The election meetings held have been peaceable and orderly to an extent seldom witnessed in much older localities, and the candidates and those actively engaged in the contest have been upon friendly and pleasant terms throughout, and there does not appear to be anything whatever to warrant the intervention of an armed force in a peaceably and legally conducted election by ballot under the laws of Ontario. The practice in the Mother Country, is, I am told, to confine the troops to their barracks upon polling day while the election is in progress.

There are other weighty reasons why so grave a departure from the generally accepted principles upon which rests the freedom of election by ballot should not hastily or rashly be made, which will doubtless forcibly present themselves to your own mind.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the territory into which it is proposed to send this armed force is claimed by the Government of Ontario as belonging to that Province and in any case forms part of what is known as the "disputed territory," and to the further fact that your responsibilities in this connection may by reason thereof be greatly increased.

The "Winnipeg Times" newspaper, in this evening's edition, intimates that the force is being sent out in connection with the election in progress in the District of Algoma for the Legislature of Ontario. I desire to protest in behalf of the Government and people of Ontario against the unusually high-handed course contemplated in sending the "Field Battery" of Winnipeg, organised and resident in the Province of Manitoba into Ontario, another Province of the Dominion, in connection with an election to the Legislature of the latter Province, and in which the citizens of Manitoba can have no interest.

Having arrived here but a few moments ago, and not having had an opportunity of learning authoritatively by whose direction you are acting, I address this letter to you as the officer in command of the Battery.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

Grand Union Hotel.
Winnipeg, 26th Sept., 1883.

The Toronto C. P. R. General Offices.

The Toronto Globe announces that Mr. Henry Beatty, who has had charge, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the construction of the steamers to be placed next summer on the route between Algoma and Port Arthur, has just purchased the U. E. Club building for the Company's offices in this city. The vendors are the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, who came into possession by foreclosure of a mortgage held by them. The buildings is admirably situated for the purpose, and will be made use of as [illegible] be put in proper condition. Mr. [illegible] will continue to [illegible] amship line, will [illegible] ters for the future, [illegible] important business [illegible] of a similar character [illegible] onto. Mr. Beatty [illegible] by telegraph that [illegible] ny's fleet, the Athabasca [illegible] early in the day at [illegible] s expected that she will [illegible] to-day, after a rough but [illegible] voyage from the Clyde. The [illegible] boats of the new line will probably [illegible] from the same place next week. They will all be cut in two at Montreal in order to pass through the St. Lawrence Canals, but it is thought that they may be got through the Welland Canal entire, the lengths of the vessels and locks being about the same—270 feet. The work of fitting them up for the opening of navigation will be gone on with as soon as possible.

MR. J. J. MCNALLY, Grand Trunk agent, Winnipeg, has just been advised by Mr. Porteous, General Freight Agent at Montreal, that on and after Sept. 17, the following tariff rates for freight from Montreal to Duluth and Port Arthur will take effect:—

First Class	50c	per 100 lbs.
Second Class	42c	" "
Third Class	33c	" "
Fourth Class	25c	" "
Fifth Class	22½c	" "

Mixed carloads of groceries and hardware will be charged 33c per 100 lbs. This order cancels rates previously advised.

THE Athabasca, the first of the new iron steamships built on the Clyde for the C. P. R. is daily expected to arrive at Montreal, and is to be followed shortly by the Algoma and Alberta. The first named is a steel screw steamer measuring 270 feet by 38 feet by 23 feet, and her hold is calculated to carry 2,000 tons of wheat in bulk. The superstructure contains the saloon and state-rooms for first class passengers, while the steerage, capable of accommodating from 500 to 600, is between decks. Her engines are very powerful, and the steel boilers supply them with 125 pounds pressure of steam. On her trial trip she made some good time, and is expected to run 13 knots easily. In order to pass through the canals to the upper lakes she will have to be cut in two on her arrival at Montreal and refitted on reaching Lake Erie.

A company has been formed with a capital of $100,000 to develop the coal claim lately discovered by Mr. James Anderson, of Winnipeg, at Devil's Head Creek, in the Cascade Hills, a short distance west of Calgary. The promoters of the scheme have great faith in its success, the sample brought in having been tested and proved a superior quality of Anthracite coal. This sample was taken from the surface, and consequently was not of such good quality as that below the ground on account of being exposed to the air. It is the intention of the company to purchase a diamond drill and bore to a depth of six or eight hundred feet from the surface in order to test the seams. Mr. C.W. Moberly, C.E., leaves in a few days with a gang of men to fully open up the mines, and cheap fuel all along the line of the C. P.R. will it is thought be the result of their development.

Lumber Notes.

Coleridge & Co., are building a mill at the mouth of Battle River, near Battleford, Northwest Territory.

The Kootenay country, which laps over the international line, lying partly in Idaho and partly in British Columbia, is heavily timbered with pine, fir, cedar, tamarack, birch, alder, poplar and other woods.

It is claimed at Ottawa that the lumber of the Kippewa river region of Quebec Province is better than that of Michigan. It is a long distance from market and mills, however. A raft belonging to J. & R. Grier, Ottawa, recently arrived down, that started out of the Kippewa in April.

Logs were so scarce last month at Minneapolis, Minn., that the mill men were afraid it would be necessary to shut down some of the mills. It is said there is 175,000,000 feet scattered along the river outside of boom limits. The river is so low that one gentleman who is not much used to water says "a pickerel can hardly navigate."

Through a fortunate turn in affairs the loggers on the upper Ottawa, Can., are now revelling in a beef, instead of a pork diet as formerly. The export of beef from Canada has latterly stimulated the raising of cattle in the provinces, and now there is a sufficient amount to supply the shanties with beef. During the last few days several hundred head of cattle were shipped to the upper Ottawa.

Thus early in the lumbering season of 1883 it is already certain that the production for the coming twelve months will be considerably reduced below that of the last year or two. Some estimate the probable reduction at one fifth, others at at one-third. The American demand has been falling off, and on the Ottawa River stocks are accumulating, and lumbermen's wages are falling. It does not appear that the lumber "boom" is actually over, but advices from both England and the United States indicate that a considerable contraction of business is inevitable.

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom in 1884 is estimated to give an output of 60,000,000 bu for food of her population.

France in 1882 had a wheat crop of 313,000,000 bu of sixty pounds and imported net during the crop year ended July 31, 1883, equal in wheat and flour to 15,280,377, against 17,129,881 bu for the corresponding period of 1881-'82. The crop of France in 1883 is estimated at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bu less than her crop of 1882.

British India's largest export to Europe has not exceeded 35,000,000 bu. With prospects for bad crops in the Punjab, the most important wheat-growing district in India, the exports of 1883-'84 may be considered less than 35,000,000 bu. The largest movement of wheat from British India is in the first half of her crop year beginning April 1.

The supply from Australia for Europe, if there shall be a good crop harvested in December and January next may be larger than the estimate.

The average Russian export for ten years has been about 59,000,000 bu. of wheat. With 7,000,000 acres winter wheat ruined by winter kill, it is not probable that her spring-wheat crop will give a surplus for export to exceed 55,000,000 bu.

The reported damage and deficiency of the rye crop of Europe, which is from 1,100,000,000 to 1,200,000,000 bu. annually, may have an important bearing on the consumption of wheat.

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Tweed Suits
OPENED TO-DAY
AT
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THE
'ONE PRICE'
Cash Store!

We have just received

50 MORE SUITS
—OF—
Halifax
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—AT—
$12 PER SUIT!

The Genuine Article. Full Weight.

BAKER & CO.

NOTICE.

Sittings of the Third Division Court of the District of Thunder Bay will be held at the Court House in Rat Portage, in the said District, on the following dates:—August 29th, September 26th, October 29th, November 29th, December 27th, 1883, and January 30th, 1884.

FRANK J. AP'JOHN, Clerk.
Rat Portage, Ontario, July 30th, 1883.

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ROBERT MURPHY.
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THE GREAT GENERAL HOUSE
Of Rat Portage.

WM. McKINNON & BRO.

Desire to suggest to the inhabitants of Rat Portage and the surrounding country the wisdom of making their business connections where they can find an immense stock to select from, and where the values are at all times correct. The extensive business done by them with the inhabitants of Rat Portage and surrounding country for the past four years gives them a good knowledge of all classes of trade, so that customers, whatever their requirements, may be enabled to find exactly the goods they require by going to

THE GREAT GENERAL HOUSE!

At their immense store you will find the stock for the Fall Trade very complete. In all lines they show the largest, most complete and best kept stock in Rat Portage.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Their Stock will be found Large and Most Complete in all Lines.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Their Stock will be found Large and varied, consisting of Canadian Tweeds, French Worsteds, Halifax Tweeds, All-Wool Serges, bought for cash and sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

Gentlemen's Furnishings
In this Line they do the Finest Business in Town, showing a most complete stock of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underclothing, etc., etc.

BLANKETS!
Canadian White Blankets, English Point Blankets, Grey Blankets, Green Blankets, of all Weights.

BED QUILTS
Their stock will be found large and varied.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!
Their stock will be found large and complete in all lines, and prices low.

BOOTS AND SHOES
As they buy from the leading wholesale houses [illegible]
cash, they defy competitic[illegible]

Groceries and Pr[illegible]
They have the largest and most complete stock [illegible]
to arrive in a few days, bought before the late adva[illegible]

FURNITU[illegible].
They have just received a car of Furniture direct from the Manufactory, (Bowmanville. Ont.) via Port Arthur, on which parties will save from 25 to 30 per ct. by purchasing from them.

N. B.--Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing Elsewhere, as we are confident YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.

WM. McKINNON & BRO.

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Call at the Shoe Store for your Boots and Shoes.

OUR STOCK WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE IN ALL THE DIFFERENT LINES
Goods purchased from us will be repaired at a reduction. Custom work and repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

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